

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

The Indians.

On seeing the emigrating Potawatamies.

They are passing away, they are passing away,
As dew disappears in the morning sun's ray;
The light fleecy clouds that are hurrying by,
And leave not a trace on the bright summer sky.

They are passing away from the land of their birth,
From the scenes they have loved both in sorrow
and mirth,
From the spot where the bones of their fathers are
laid.

To seek the forest trees' whispering shade.

They are passing away from the prairie and grove;
The slight-hearted hunter no longer may rove.
The low-covered prairie no warrior may roam,
For the plough of the white man has furrow'd its
broom.

They are passing away from the forest and plain;
The place that has known will ne'er know them
again.

The forest, where once the dread war-whoop was
heard,
Now echoes the axe and the song of the bird.

From the land once their own they are passing
away.

Their birth-right is seized by a stronger than they.
Proud cities, as if by enchantment, are raised,
Where the war dance was held and the council
fire blazed.

As exiles, a silent and sorrowful band,
They are passing away from their own native land.
When the broad Mississippi's dark waters are
crossed,

Their homes and their country to them will be lost.

And the march of improvement will soon leave no
trace.

In the land of their birth of a once noble race:
But their name will remain far on forest and flood—
From mountain to sea it is written in blood!

L—.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wenver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, September 4, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county,
ISAAC F. WALKER, of Vermilion county,
JOHN W. ELBRIDGE, of Cook county,
JOHN A. MCLELAND, of Gallatin county,
JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

Election News.

Alabama, right side up!

ALABAMA.—We select the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 14th ult. It gives a summary of the members elected for both Houses of the Legislature, with their politics, and a list of the popular vote of the several counties. The following is the strength of political parties in the Legislature:

RECAPITULATION.	Democrat.	Whigs.
Senate,	20	13
House of Representatives,	61	46
	71	59
	59	

Democratic majority, thus far 12

Only two counties, Covington and Cherokee, to be heard from. By the table published in the Advertiser it appears, that the popular vote for the Democracy is 4,103 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We take the following from the Richmond Enquirer, which we are inclined to believe is nearly the true estimate as respects the Governor. Morehead is the Whig candidate:

Saunders. Morehead.

Returns from forty counties, in the Raleigh Standard,	27,860	24,507
Returns from twelve other counties, in the Raleigh Register, &c.	815	6,855
Sixteen residuary counties as by the vote between Dudley and Speight, in 1836,	6,353	6,460
	35,028	37,822
		35,028

Morehead's estimated majority, 2,794

The Raleigh Standard says: "The Election for Governor is certainly no test. We never counted on the election of Saunders. We were warned against any such calculation. Saunders, though much the ablest man, is not so well known and popular as Morehead—and he lives in the East; and Morehead further in the West. We will not abandon North Carolina. In the summer of 1836, Dudley (Whig) was elected Governor over Speight by a majority of 4379—but in the Fall, our friends rallied and carried Van Buren by a majority of between 2 and 3000.

Presidential Election.

"Watchman! how fare ye tonight?"

In order that our Whig friends may not be deceived by the boasting and deception practised by the Whig press generally, who are reporting changes in every section of the Union in favor of General Harrison, and that such and such a state is certain for the Whig party, when in fact no such changes do exist, save in the fevered imagination of a few political aspirants, we call their attention to the following estimate of the result of the approaching Presidential campaign, and ask every true Whig to examine the same, coolly and dispassionately, and say if he can, that we have acted partially in the estimate.

We claim the following states as certain for

Mr. Van Buren, for reasons which we will state below:

States.	No. of Electoral votes.
Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	4
Arkansas,	3
Missouri,	5
Illinois,	5
Maryland,	10
	155

Here are 155 electoral votes, 7 more than is necessary for a choice. We claim these states for the following reasons, as certain for Mr. Van Buren, not even drawing on New York, (42) or Ohio, (21) or Michigan, (3) or New Jersey, (8). We will, however, be willing to allow Gen. Harrison Ohio, for the same reason that we may claim New York, and that is state pride, which all must acknowledge exercises great influence on the citizens of each state. We claim

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, SOUTH CAROLINA, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, MISSISSIPPI and GEORGIA, for the simple reason that the opposition give them to us, and are not claimed by any Whig who makes any pretensions to candor, notwithstanding the apostate Tallmadge had the hardihood to place some of them doubtful, if he did not claim them.

PENNSYLVANIA we claim, because the democracy of this state never have been defeated when united,—and at the late gubernatorial election, when the Whig candidate had the advantage of the state government, which is of much importance on account of the internal improvement system, the democratic candidate was elected by about eight thousand.

VIRGINIA we claim because Van Buren received the electoral vote in opposition to Judge White, a southern man with southern principles, whilst Gen. Harrison is a northern man with no principles.

NORTH CAROLINA we claim for this reason, notwithstanding the whigs have elected their Governor at the late election: In the summer of '36 the whig candidate for Governor, (Mr. Dudley) was elected by a majority of between four and five thousand, but in the fall of the same year Mr. Van Buren received the electoral vote by 2,767 majority.

ILLINOIS we claim, for the simple reason that we have 6,827 majority in the state, notwithstanding the Central Committee at Springfield stand circulars all over the Union, stating that they had information from 7000 individuals who formerly supported Mr. Van Buren, but would now support Gen. Harrison. Out on such deceivers!

MISSISSIPPI and MARYLAND we claim because they are Southern states, and are hostile to Gen. Harrison on account of his refusal to answer their interrogatories respecting his views relative to slavery, in a satisfactory manner. Because Mr. Van Buren carried Maryland at the last election, when the state government operated against him owing to the manner of choosing electors, which the Legislature has since altered. In Tennessee Judge White was the opposing candidate, and he being a favorite and native of that state, will account for his receiving the electoral vote instead of Mr. Van Buren.

Let us now see what chance Gen. Harrison has of being elected. He will, in all probability receive the votes of the following states:

Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Louisiana,	5
	86

Here are 86 votes, 14 more than he received at the last election, and 62 less than the number required to elect him.

The doubtful states are:

New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Michigan,	3
	53

At the last Presidential election Mr. Van Buren received New York and Michigan, and we have every reason to believe that he will obtain them again, which will place the vote as follows:

Van Buren,	200
Harrison,	94
Van Buren's majority,	106

Opinions—Van Buren and Harrison.

A short time ago a committee of the citizens of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, addressed a letter to Mr. Van Buren and one to Gen. Harrison, asking their opinions on some of the prominent topics now agitating the public mind. Mr. Van Buren, who, like all true republicans, is always willing to let the people know his principles that they may vote intelligibly, gave a full, explicit, and satisfactory answer to all their questions. As the people have, on several occasions, been made acquainted with his opinions on the topics embraced in the first four questions, and as on this occasion the same opinions are repeated; we shall content ourselves by laying before our readers the substance of his answer to the fifth and last question propounded to him, which relates to Mr. Poinsett's plan for the organization of the Militia.

Mr. Van Buren begins by giving an account of the laws that have been passed for the organization of the Militia and are now in force. He considers them, as all the Presidents before have considered them, defective in an eminent degree, and says, "the principal objections to them appear to arise from the great and unnecessary extent of the enrollment of the militia held to actual service, and who are required to muster and do duty a certain number of days in the year, and from the want of adequate means or inducements to secure a proper instruction; by reason of which this heavy tax is not only rendered in a great degree useless, but is also unreasonably burdensome."

He then ably reviews Mr. Poinsett's plan, compares it with those that have hitherto been proposed by Gen. Knox, Mr. Barbour, Cass, &c., and whilst he thinks Mr. Poinsett's plan is preferable

to those, he still cannot approve many parts of it, among which that part which makes it the duty of every enrolled citizen to be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition at his own expense, is not the least objectionable. He then says:

"But in my opinion, the difficulties which beset this subject lie deeper than this. You have seen that the Committee of Congress have reported against a re-organization of the militia upon the principle of classification, and that they have been virtually sustained in their objections by their respective houses. You have seen also, that plans embracing the same principle have been recommended in vain for the last half century by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson; men, who have always commanded the respect of Congress, and whose measures seldom failed to receive its support. This may be in part accounted for by the just repugnance of the American people to a standing military force, which unavoidably extends itself to large and protracted encampments even of the militia. But the principal difficulty has undoubtedly arisen out of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, relating to this subject. By that instrument the power to train the militia is reserved to the States. To reduce the number to be relied upon for active service by classification might easily be done, because the right to organize is given to Congress by the Constitution; but the desired efficiency would not be secured, unless that number were better trained, and to that end it is requisite that they should be kept together for longer periods of time than is now practised."

To do this without manifest injustice, provision must be made for their payment. Nor is it believed that they would in general be properly instructed and disciplined, unless they are called out and received into the service of the United States. If this can be constitutionally done, the payments may be made out of the National Treasury. But the Constitution authorizes the Federal Government to call the militia into service in only three enumerated cases, viz: to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. Not only is the authority to assemble for training not granted to Congress, but it is expressly reserved to the States. If, therefore, the right to call out, or to receive the militia into the service of the United States for such a purpose be assumed by the General Government, it can only be under the authority to provide for disciplining the militia, a construction which, to say the least of it, is extremely doubtful; for, the same sentence of the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the authority of training the militia, directs also that it should be done according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; thus excluding as it would seem by necessary inference, the idea, that its authors used the two terms in the same sense."

In concluding his letter he notices the attempt of the opposition to create a belief that the President approved Mr. Poinsett's plan, and had a design to establish a standing army of 200,000 men, &c. in the following manner:

"Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows, that it grew out of a request made of him by the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed and doubts appear even to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or submitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject, entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act for Congress, and not for the President; except only on occasions where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to 220 at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and of letters from committees, requiring great research, and the preparation of voluminous documents. Unfair as these animadversions are thus shown to be, this has not been even the worst aspect in which they have been presented. We have been compelled to see, not I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from the document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings

less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a Standing Army of two hundred thousand men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous."

"I am fortunately, gentlemen, not over sensitive to attacks of this character, and have withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages from attempts to delude their fellow citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished, by the conviction, that the people will, in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means."

Thus Mr. Van Buren again stands in a clear light before the American people. Nothing is concealed, nothing is evaded. Not a single object can be discovered by all the ingenuity of the whigs, on which they can fasten their fangs of calumny. The charge of non-commitalism has long ago been cast to the four winds and is forgotten; the spoon business, though considerably harped upon for a while, was fated to be demolished by one of their own party; and now the "standing army" humbug, too, is completely "used up."

How exalted must appear the open and manly candour of Mr. Van Buren when compared to the underhanded, drivelling "policy" of Gen. Harrison and his committee! With what an ill grace the charge of non-comm. Adm comes from a party whose candidate cannot be induced to answer any questions "coming either from friend or enemy!" What answer has he of North Bend given to the question of the citizens of Elizabeth City? Has he come out openly and candidly, and let the world see what his principles are? If the "declarations" contained in the following letter embrace his principles, the citizens of Elizabeth City have them, for this contains all the "declarations" they have yet received:—

NORTH BEND, (O.) July, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have just had the honor to receive your communication, inquiring of me my opinions of the necessity of a United States Bank, and on the subjects of federalism and abolition.

Coming from so friendly a source as do these inquiries, I cannot permit myself to let them pass without giving you explicit answers to them.

First, then, on the subject of a United States Bank, I have to reply—

You perceive, gentlemen, that I have given you a STRAIGHT FORWARD answer to your inquiry on this important subject.

Secondly, as to my views of the doctrines of federalism. I have much experience on this subject, and will answer you fairly and squarely—

Thus you discover, gentlemen, that I am not disposed to round off, upon this subject.

Thirdly—the subject of abolition. I shall endeavor to be very clear upon this important question, and will proceed to answer you fully—

Such are my candid opinions on this engrossing subject.

I trust, gentlemen, that these answers will be satisfactory to my friends. It is not my wish for them to be published, but you are at liberty to refer to them, as coming from me. Any of my fellow-citizens who feel an interest in knowing my sentiments on these important subjects, can have their curiosity satisfied by showing them this letter, but you must be very particular in not letting it get into the newspapers. This is not for "THE PUBLIC EYE."

I have the honor to remain,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

But as the General's opinions on the organization of the militia are not given in the above letter, it may not be amiss to enquire how he stands on that subject. The whigs, in their concern for their neighbors, forgot to look first whether all was right at home. While they saw the mote in a brother's eye, they left the beam in their own. It must have escaped their memories entirely, that their own favored General himself while a member of Congress, had reported a bill to the House for the organization of the militia, which, to say the least of it, was more objectionable than that proposed by Mr. Poinsett. They seem to have forgotten, too, that the General was in favor of old John Adams' real standing army, which, during what is now known as the "Reign of Terror," went about the country scouring, and imprisoning, and shooting all "evil-minded persons," who dared to express in plain language an honest opinion of their rulers. But that this important fact may not be entirely forgotten, we will give an extract from one of the General's speeches on the subject. The question was on a resolution repealing an act authorizing an increase of the stand-

ing army. The speech may be found in Duane's Philadelphia Aurora of February 5th, 1800. Hear him:—

"The employment of his past life, Mr. Harrison said, had led him to believe that too much reliance was placed on the militia. Were valor or alertness the only requisites in the formation of a good soldier, he should willingly give the militia that character. But these are only partial qualities: compared with those whom they may be called to meet. What would their valor do if attacked by the military tactics of a Bonaparte or a Massena? Nothing short of discipline will do for our forces. And are our militia well disciplined? No, sir, they are not."

"Mr. Harrison said he had experienced the inconveniences of a militia army. In 1794 he went out with a number of the militia of his part of the country against the Indians. When brought into action they behaved very well; they did not want courage, but after a very short service they wanted to go home; they were anxious to see their families, and therefore numbers deserted and left the army in a state which was almost the cause of its destruction."

"He had experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct, that he never could think of trusting the country entirely to their protection. They might do well with regular troops, and no doubt would. Under these impressions, and from this experience, he knew he spoke the will of a great portion of his constituents: he sincerely hoped the resolution would not pass."

Foreign News.

The new steamship President arrived at New York on the 17th ult., having made her first trip in 16 days. She is described as the *beau ideal* of steamers; is nearly 3000 tons, and her engines are of 600 horse power. She brought 44 passengers and 600 tons freight. The Acadia arrived at Boston on the same day, having made her trip in the unprecedented short time of 12 days and a half—the quickest trip ever made across the Atlantic. By these we have London dates up to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th of August. The news that follows is mostly gathered from the extensive reports of the New York Herald.

War between England and France.

The breaking up of the good understanding between England and France is by far the most important news brought by the steamers. Circumstances have transpired which make it very probable that there will be a war between the two countries. It seems that while Lord Palmerston was hand and glove with M. Thiers, a secret treaty of alliance was entered into by Russia, Prussia, Austria and England, in which France was not only not consulted, but kept in ignorance of the fact till its promulgation. This new alliance, it is said, is formed for the purpose of guaranteeing the Ottoman Empire—to tie down Mehmet Ali to Egypt, and force him to yield up Syria to the dominion of the Sultan. France is very indignant at this league between England, and the French papers teem with denunciations of blood and war against England. While England was coaxing France to join issue against Russia and by upholding Mehmet Ali maintain a power in the south to counterbalance that of the northern Autocrat, and had actually concluded at Paris a most important commercial treaty, which has been defeated by this new outbreak, she was clandestinely forming a league with this very same Russia, to put down the Egyptian cotton planter, and preserve the Turkish empire in all its parts and members.

The French government has so far given way to the popular excitement as to issue two royal decrees, dated the 29th of July—the first calling into active service, from the 9th, all the young conscripts of the second portion of the contingent of 1836, and all that are still disposable of the contingent of 1839; the 2d authorizes the minister of the marine to open extraordinary credits for increasing by 10,000 men, the effective force of the navy, besides 5 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 9 steamers. Admiral Roussin is also preparing an extensive promotion, in order to fill up the staff of the fleet; so that, in every public department, as much energy is now displayed by the French government, as if a war on the most extensive scale had actually been declared.

The number of soldiers which the two ordinances called into service, was estimated in Paris at 130,000. The addition to the cavalry regiments which these ordinances necessarily contemplate was calculated at 15,000 men.

LORD DURHAM.—The Earl of Durham, Lord High Commissioner of Canada, died at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on the 28th of July, in the 49th year of his age. It is said that his failure in Canada so depressed him, that he never recovered from the effects of it.

PROLOGUE OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of August. The whole session is said to have been a perfect failure, not even the public business having been attended to.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The report of the Commissioners on the North Eastern Boundary has been published, and claims the right of Great Britain to the whole of the disputed territory, and leans to the opinion, that she is even entitled to part of the state of Maine itself. They say they have found a line of highlands, agreeing with the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, extending from the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing thence in a south-westerly direction to the Bay of Chaleur; and that there does not exist in the disputed Territory any other line of highlands which is in accordance with the 2d article of the treaty of 1783. They say the line claimed by the United States as the line of highlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from 40 to 50 miles of the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river, and therefore has no pretensions to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783.

Lord Palmerston, in communicating with Mr. Fox, instructs him to say that, in the proposed

convention the commission shall be so constituted, as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the question; and that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration, upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree. Mr. Fox is also instructed to propose to the president a local and temporary arrangement, for the purpose of preventing collisions within the limits of the disputed territory.

THE REGENCY BILL has passed both houses of Parliament. By this act Prince Albert is appointed Regent, with full power and authority to exercise the royal power until the forth-coming heir to the crown shall have attained the age of 18, in the event of the death of the queen.

Contested Election.

We learn from the Peoria Register that Mr. Purple has given notice to Mr. Phelps, the representative elect from that county, that he will contest his election,—and has appointed the 21st of this month, at Northampton, as the time and place of meeting for that purpose.

ELIAS J. SYLVESTER has been tried at New York, and found guilty, for a breach of the Statutes of that State, in advertising the great swindling "Mammoth Lottery," which was to have been drawn at New Orleans.

Suicide.—The Juliet Courier says: "On Wednesday night Mr. Margaret Curran of Rock Creek precinct, committed suicide by drowning herself. She left a family of seven children, the oldest 14 years old and the youngest six months. Her husband died about four weeks previous.

Origin of the forged life of Van Buren.—It is stated that this publication was issued from the book store of J. N. Whiting, of Columbus, Ohio, and that his clerk is now engaged in peddling the forgery.

Kentucky.—The legislature of Kentucky met on the 19th ult., and remained in session one day. They passed a law requiring the election for President and Vice President to be held on the first Monday of November next.

The Rev. Bishop Wagon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to preach in Ottawa next Sabbath. Service to commence at half 10 o'clock, A. M.

Springfield.—The Register states that one hundred buildings are being erected this summer in that place.

Horse Thieves.

We received the following letter from the Post Master at this place a few days since, and give it at length to our readers, in order that they may be on their guard. We learn that in Iowa and Wisconsin these banditti are numerous, and it may be that the business is becoming dull there and that they have located branches in this quarter. Keep a look out!

Dillon, Tazewell co. Aug. 31. 1840. P. M. OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:—We have taken up a young man in this place, under suspicious circumstances. He has with him two ponies of the following descriptions—one a little sorrel mare, about 4 years old; a dark brown stud pony, 3 or 4 years old. The circumstantial proof is so strong that he will be detained here until we know more of the matter. We are of the opinion that the Horses have been stolen some where in your vicinity, and we hope you will take interest enough in the matter to let us have any information in the premises you can obtain. Get your paper to give the matter publicity. There is a regular band of Horse thieves in the country, and it becomes all good citizens to use their interest to have them broken up and brought to justice.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. FRAZER, P. M.

Dillon, Illinois.

De Kalb County.

Very unfortunately for the Democratic party, the final struggle for the location of the county site of this county took place on the day of our last election, and all political questions were considered secondary to this one. It is, however, untrue that the whigs succeeded in electing a Sheriff and county Commissioners.

Both the Coltonville and Sycamore candidates for these offices were democrats; and both the candidates for Coroner were selected from the Whigs, in order that the democrats of both places might seem equally courteous to their political opponents. The Sycamore party succeeded in obtaining the county site and all the candidates for office by majorities ranging from 60 to 90. To more effectually contradict the assertion of the whigs respecting this county, we would state that M. Waldrat, Esq. of the Sycamore Hotel, is Sheriff, and D. Merritt, P. M. at Samsnauk, is County Commissioner, both distinguished, wherever known, for their firm and strenuous advocacy of democracy. In De Kalb county there are about 350 voters, 250 of whom are firm and resolute democrats, and manifest great anxiety to relieve their county from even the suspicion of being whig in November next.—Democrats of the old Jefferson school, who adhered to Gen. Jackson throughout his whole administration, who have suffered much from the knaveries of the paper money makers, and who cannot see the consistency in a free government's allowing some men to make money by the wholesale out of rags, whilst others have to sweat and earn it, we feel full confidence that they will retrieve their ancient democratic character at the very first opportunity.—Chicago Democrat.